

A liberal will vilify the rich. A conservative recognizes the benefits to society that the rich provide and the benefits of having a society where people strive to become rich.

A liberal believes, apparently, that the rich acquire their wealth at the expense of the poor. A conservative knows that Bill Gates and Michael Jordan achieve riches because they produce things that other people value.

Our choice is to put obstacles in the way of those striving to become rich, or take away people's incentive to pursue that same course.

For this American holder of public office who is proud to call himself a conservative, it is not a difficult choice.

SMALL BUSINESS PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

(Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am often asked what is the great secret in Washington State's success. Yes, we have beautiful natural wonders and thriving high-tech industries, and we are a great place to come and visit. Well, I want to tell my colleagues, even though we are beautiful in Washington State, it is really the people.

Today, I want to tell my colleagues about the people in Washington State and what makes our thriving economy grow: small business owners. Mr. Speaker, 63 percent of all businesses in Washington are operated by sole proprietors and 97 percent have less than 100 employees. These men and women provide nearly 60 percent of all jobs in the State, and lead the way in new job creation. They are the leaders in our community.

However, each year, massive amounts of paperwork are stifling their potential, job growth and productivity. For firms with fewer than 20 employees, these firms are paying \$2,000 per year per employee that could go into salaries, jobs and others new sources of income for the communities.

Today, I am proud to cosponsor the Small Business Paperwork Reduction Act, H.R. 3310, and I will be proud to vote for it this afternoon.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOLEY). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 5 p.m. today.

TRAFFIC STOPS STATISTICS STUDY ACT OF 1998

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 118) to provide for the collection of data on traffic stops, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 118

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Traffic Stops Statistics Study Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. ATTORNEY GENERAL TO COLLECT.

The Attorney General shall conduct a study of stops for routine traffic violations by law enforcement officers. Such study shall include collection and analysis of appropriate available data. The study shall include consideration of the following factors, among others:

- (1) The number of individuals stopped for routine traffic violations.*
- (2) Identifying characteristics of the individual stopped, including the race and or ethnicity as well as the approximate age of that individual.*
- (3) The traffic infraction alleged to have been committed that led to the stop.*
- (4) Whether a search was instituted as a result of the stop.*
- (5) How the search was instituted.*
- (6) The rationale for the search.*
- (7) Whether any contraband was discovered in the course of the search.*
- (8) The nature of such contraband.*
- (9) Whether any warning or citation was issued as a result of the stop.*
- (10) Whether an arrest was made as a result of either the stop or the search.*
- (11) The benefit of traffic stops with regard to the interdiction of drugs and the proceeds of drug trafficking, including the approximate quantity of drugs and value of drug proceeds seized on an annual basis as a result of routine traffic stops.*

SEC. 3. LIMITATION ON USE OF DATA.

Data acquired under this section shall be used only for research or statistical purposes and may not contain any information that may reveal the identity of any individual who is stopped or any law enforcement officer. Data acquired under this section shall not be used in any legal or administrative proceeding to establish an inference of discrimination on the basis of particular identifying characteristics.

SEC. 4. RESULTS OF STUDY.

Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall report the results of the study conducted under this Act to Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 118, the Traffic Stops Statistics Act of 1997, was introduced by the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS). This bill has bipartisan support and the support of the Department of Justice. H.R. 118 will authorize the Attorney General to conduct a study of the reasons why police make routine traffic stops.

Racial profiling is a law enforcement method that uses race, age, dress, vehi-

cle type, and other factors to identify people who police believe are more likely to be involved in crimes.

Profiling is often used to stop those suspected of crimes without any indication of criminal activity. However, there is a growing number of reported incidents and allegations that black American males are being stopped for no reason. They are merely stopped, not given tickets, not given citations.

The fourth amendment provides, "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated." Traffic stops based solely on race are wrong and must not be tolerated.

The study will provide for the collection of data that will help determine whether police are using race as the predominant reason to stop motorists of color. The study will include consideration of such factors as the race and age of the individual stopped; the traffic infraction alleged to have been committed that led to the stop, if any; whether a search was instituted; the rationale for the search; whether contraband was discovered during the search; whether any warning or citation was issued as a result of the stop; and whether an arrest was made as a result of the stop or search.

The study will also report on the beneficial efforts of law enforcement departments to fight the war on drugs by recording the approximate quantity of the drugs and the value of drug proceeds seized on an annual basis as a result of traffic stops. The Department of Justice will submit the results of the 2-year study to Congress.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill, and I am pleased to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

(Mr. CONYERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to endorse the remarks made by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, about the Traffic Stops Statistics Study Act. I am deeply indebted to him for moving this bill from the committee to the full House.

This is an offense and an activity that is very familiar to many people. It is something that has happened to more African Americans, particularly males, than I would care to admit today on the floor of the House of Representatives. There are very few of us in this country who have not been stopped at one time for an alleged traffic violation that we constituted really simple racial harassment.

Mr. Speaker, I say this as a friend of law enforcement, as one who has always received the support and has worked closely with police organizations across the country for many years. Law enforcement officers may admit to isolated instances of racially